

Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., NOV. 5, 1857.

Rev. W. R. RHINEHART, of Dayton, will preach in Eaton on Saturday evening at early candle-lighting, and also on Sabbath morning and night.

Thanksgiving.

The Governor has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday the 26th of November to be observed by the people of Ohio as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

The Great Democratic Triumph in Ohio.

The democracy of Ohio are receiving the enthusiastic congratulations of their democratic brethren in other States for their signal triumph over black republicanism in the recent election, according to us, under our gallant standard-bearer, HENRY B. PAYNE, one of the most vigorous, bold and invincible campaigns ever carried through by the democratic party. The election of CHASE by so small a majority, while the democracy have carried both branches of the Legislature, and the member of the Board of Public Works, has so paralyzed the Congoes, that CHASE's election is received with sullenness and mortification. Even this last expiring gasp will have gone up at the next election, the indomitable democracy having overcome in three years the 80,000 black republican majority against us in 1854, save a fraction left CHASE at the recent election, and that fraction doubtless negro votes! Look at the figures:

In October, 1854, they had 80,000 maj.
" October, 1855, " 35,000 maj.
" October, 1856, " 17,000 maj.
" October, 1857, " 2,000 maj.

Another year will commence rolling up on the democratic side. As a contemporary remarks, "these figures, although appalling to the opposition, may well speak volumes of encouragement to the democracy. They teach the enemy the important lesson that majorities unfairly acquired, are never lasting. When the public mind becomes once convinced of the error into which it has run, the reaction may be slow, but death itself is not more certain. The revolution which has been going on since 1854, is not yet over. The same disgust, that has been working such wholesome changes for the past three years, is still in active exercise, quietly accomplishing fruits which are to be felt in future contests. Let the democracy, therefore, be of good cheer; keep their ranks well closed, and press steadily onward."

Beat this Beet.

Our friend, Harmon Deam, of Orange Township, has left at our office a Beet which weighed six pounds and three ounces when taken from the ground and washed. We think this hard to beat, and shall continue to think so unless furnished with larger specimens.—*Shelby Democrat.*

Bro. MILLER, we can beat that Beet and only half try. There was one left at our office on Wednesday of last week, by Mr. John Banfill, of Washington Township, which weighs fifteen pounds and a half! Mr. Banfill says it belongs to the same family of beets that the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania presented to the Black Republican party, on Tuesday the 13th of October.

Peterson's Magazine.

This popular Lady's Magazine will be greatly improved for 1858. Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, Mrs. E. D. N. SOUTHWORTH, and all the best writers, will contribute regularly. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest; its steel Engravings magnificent; its Patterns for the Work-Table, its Household Receipts, &c., almost countless. The price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than *Magazines of its class.* It is the Magazine for the times. To Clubs it is cheaper still; viz: three copies for \$5, or eight copies for \$10; with a splendid premium to the person getting up the Club. Specimens sent gratis. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 396 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Those who are fond of good fresh and sweet Oysters, of a very superior flavor and quality, can have their appetites gratified by dropping in at the popular Saloon of A. B. DUFFROST, near the National Hotel, and calling on "Windy" to dish you up a dozen. We have positive proof that ABE'S Oysters are of a superior quality. Call in and see. His Saloon is kept on the first class order.

Senator HUNTER, of Virginia is out in a letter denying a rumor that he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He disapproves, however of the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas.

Disunion Convention.

The Cleveland Plaindealer of the 29th very justly says of the Disunion Convention, now in session at Cleveland: "In September it was announced that the disunion Abolitionists to the number of six thousand had signed a call for a Convention to meet at Cleveland, to take measures for the dissolution of the American Union. With these traitors to the country, the propriety of dissolving the Union is a foreign conclusion. While the country seemed distracted by the financial pressure of the times, with bankruptcy staring the business interests into paralysis, these Abolitionists halted in their audacious movements. The Convention was attempted to be postponed. But yesterday the leaders of the advance guard—the 'forlorn hope' of the Black Republicans, arrived in this city, organized at Chapin's hall, declaring the postponement as an unauthorized movement, leaped into the discussion of its chief end, the dissolution of the Union, with all the characteristic fanaticism of last year's campaign. Abbey Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Remond and others were on hand. Wm. Lloyd Garrison arrived to-day. C. C. Burleigh, of Connecticut, was also there, all burning with the incendiary passion and expression glorifying the expediency, the practicability and the duty of our immediate dissolution of the American Union. But we cannot paint the features of the Convention so vividly as the actors themselves have done in their resolutions. Read them.

At the opening of the afternoon session the following resolutions were offered by the Business Committee, viz:

3d. Resolved, That Slavery and Liberty are eternal antagonisms, and can never be peacefully united in the same government. Fire and water, Christ and Belshazzar, are not more irreconcilable; and of this fundamental truth the history of the United States is a sad yet clear and unmistakable illustration.

4th. Resolved, That in the formation of the American Union, the Jesuitical doctrine that the end justifies the means was adopted and followed, and the eternal law of right repudiated and set at naught.

5th. Resolved, That resistance to tyranny is both a sacred right and an impious duty, and revolutions in government are no less so when they fail to secure the rights of the humblest of its people.

6th. Resolved, That the whole history of the United States Government is a continued conspiracy against Liberty; until not only the slaves of the plantation, but the entire people of the nominally Free States are subjected to a despotism wholly unknown to the American colonies before the revolution.

7th. Resolved, That however needful the American Union might have been at its formation as a protection against British and other foreign despots, it now exists only to protect and prolong a despotism far more terrible than the old world ever knew; and consequently every reason for its foundation is now even more powerful for its destruction.

8th. Resolved, That warring all questions of expediency and policy, and carrying the whole subject upward in the regions of conscience and the Higher Law, we declare this Union a crime and a curse that should not exist a single hour, and come to us at any moment, by proclaim our settled purpose in the name of Freedom and of God, to seek its destruction as the only means of acquitting ourselves of all participation in the guilt of Slavery, and of giving the Slaves a fair field to achieve their deliverance from bondage.

9th. Resolved, That it is the duty of the slaves to strike the death blow, by force and arms whenever the blow, however bloody, can be made effective to that end, unless Washington was a murderer and the Revolution a crime against God and man.

10th. Resolved, That whenever we behold them in the battle field of Freedom, we will give them every aid and comfort in our power, in the same spirit which brought La Fayette and Kosciuszko to the support of our Revolutionary ancestors in their struggle to achieve their rights.

It will be asked who there are who sympathize with these men in their damnable treachery to the only bond which holds in harmony the people of these thirty-one States? A much larger body of the people from Maine to the Mississippi than is generally suspected must be counted in this category. More than six thousand have signed the call.—They themselves count upon a vast number of old Liberty men, and vast numbers of the Black Republicans as their supporters. All together in a solid phalanx, they voted for Fremont last year, believing, and asserting that it was precipitating the country upon the verge of a dissolution of the Union.

They count with reason, upon gathering hosts of men brought up in the school of Black Republicanism to the extreme of this fanatical notion. They, Abbey Kelley, Foster and Garrison, will all tell you that the party will be stronger in 1860 than ever, and that thousands of public men and tens of thousands of voters are much better planted on this higher law platform than they dare openly avow. They claim this to be the position of Governor Chase, and publicly advocated his election during the last campaign in Ohio, asserting that he was ripe for this measure, but only too much of a coward to avow it. Black Republicans may play cool to the acts of these fanatics, but in the reaction which has followed the inglorious defeat of 1856, there will be found a large body of those

who will not fall back, but having been pushed to the extreme of fanaticism will maintain the position and cling to this bold and revolutionary party which would make a bonfire of the laws and Constitution of our country, with as little compunction as they would of the wooden idols of all heathendom, or the Bibles of all Christendom.

Pursuit of Gain.

The irresistible impulse that has been given, within the last few years, to every branch of industry, has been productive of great good. But every human benefit is apt to be closely attended by corresponding evil. The lightning and the tempest purify the elements, but, at the same time, are the agents of death and desolation. So, too, while the whole country bears evidence to the physical prosperity of our people, it is equally evident that there is a too intense and absorbing devotion to gain. This affects the whole body politic. It has changed, and will yet more radically change, the whole order of society.—"The great principle of demand and supply," said Mr. Calhoun, in one of his speeches on the Sub-Treasury, "governs the moral and intellectual world no less than the business and commercial. If a community be so constituted as to cause a demand for high mental attainments, as if its honors and rewards are allotted to pursuits that require their development, by creating a demand for intelligence, knowledge, wisdom, justice, firmness, courage, patriotism, and the like, they are sure to be produced. But if, on the contrary, they be allotted to pursuits that require inferior qualities, the higher are sure to decay and perish."

Fortunes have been so rapidly accumulated in our country out of the regular and beaten paths of ordinary pursuits, that a rage for sudden acquisitions universally prevails. Wealth is fast becoming the criterion of merit, as well as of individual and social consideration. The influence of this upon the intellect and more many qualities of a people is disastrous. All the higher and nobler faculties of the mind dwindle away when brought in contact with the schemes of speculation and the arts of the stock-board. In that presence they are as surely blasted as the green spot in the desert, when swept by the devouring sirocco. "Wisdom, justice, courage, patriotism, and the like," derive their inspiration from a very different source. It is true, to make money, in the sharp competitions of trade, may require and develop quickness of judgment and promptitude of action—qualities desirable in themselves, but by no means the highest and most desirable. That nation has arrived at a critical stage in its existence, when wealth, and the ease and luxury it secures, are becoming the chief objects of ambition.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."
The heroic virtues have then departed. Duty and honor no longer hold sway. In any great crisis affecting weal or woe the good and glory of the country through all coming time, the decisive action will be determined, not by public and patriotic considerations, but by those which are personal and pecuniary. The professions, and especially the higher career of politics, will be adopted, not as the means to acquire honor and reputation, and do the State service, but as the means of making money. Other considerations will be sacrificed to this. A generous ambition withers and dies whenever the passion of acquisition gets possession of the mind.

It is on this ground that wars have been vindicated. It has been said that they withdraw the attention of mankind from those objects that are dwarfing and benumbing them, and fix it upon things of a larger and more momentous character. Their bosoms are aroused and agitated by the march and encounter of armies, by gallant deeds, and heroic sacrifices. They become insensibly imbued with a higher and loftier spirit, and obey with alacrity the call of honor or duty. Such is the argument, and certainly it is not without seeming force. Let us hope, however, that a more effectual means to check the undue and unrighteous worship of Mammon may be found in the wider diffusion of a sound and ennobling literature and the re-awakening of a more healthful moral tone.

To Be Disbanded.

It seems to be almost universally conceded that the Republican party is to be disbanded. So wise, so just, so impartial is the administration of Buchanan, that people generally concede that there ought to be no opposition to it.

A. O. P. Nicholson, late editor of the Washington Union, has been elected United States Senator by the Tennessee Legislature, to succeed John Bell, whose term expires in 1859.

VERMONT.—The official account shows an actual increase in the Democratic vote over last year of 1,128, and a loss to the Black-Republican vote of 8,038—being a Democratic net gain of 9,158—so sets the tide. Two more such victories will make Vermont Democratic.

The Constitution of Oregon.

The Constitution likely, according to the last accounts, to be adopted by the Oregon Convention, contains some remarkable provisions. It does away (says the Journal of Commerce) with grand juries as unnecessary—the preliminary examination before a magistrate previous to commitment being deemed sufficient. It provides there shall be no lieutenant governor; that the Secretary of State shall exercise the functions of Governor *pro tem.* In case of the death of that functionary; and that the Governor shall also be Treasurer of State. The number of members of the State Senate is limited to fifteen, and that of the assembly to thirty, with biennial sessions. The ballot is abolished at elections, and *viva voce* voting substituted. Judges are declared ineligible for any office not judicial during the period for which they are elected, and for one year after; municipalities are absolutely prohibited from contracting debts; and bank charters of every description are forbidden. With regard to slavery, it is believed that two clauses—one legalizing and the other prohibiting slavery—will be appended to the draught of the Constitution, to be adopted or rejected by a subsequent vote of the people.

Kansas.

It is not entirely certain that the Blacks will have a majority in the Legislature of Kansas, but there will be a large majority in favor of making it a free State. Parrot, the free State candidate for Congress, has a large majority. These results, says the Chicago Times, "have produced a perfect horror among the rampant abolitionists. All prospect of Kansas becoming a slave State has petrified them with alarm. The contest is over: the question has been virtually decided, and Kansas shrieks no more." The Kansas-Nebraska act which secured to the people of Kansas the right to determine the question of slavery for themselves, has been vindicated. The people have resorted to the polls, and have accomplished that which could never have been done by rebellion. Kansas is at rest—the means that have produced that rest, the simple process of voting."

Our Resources.

The United States has increased its products on such a grand scale this year that it is difficult to realize its wealth, to be applied before long to cure the financial sickness now prevailing. England is already in our debt, the balance of the trade is in our favor. Our resources at home consist, first, in our wheat crop, on 25 millions of acres and product estimated at 225 millions of bushels—and worth as many dollars—our corn crop 800 millions of bushels our gold crop in California 45 millions of dollars annually—our tobacco crop 25 millions of dollars and our cotton crop 160 millions of dollars.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the early days of Spanish discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rhenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either. It is of importance to look for the trade-mark "Murray and Lanman's Florida Water" on the label as there are inferior Florida Waters in the market.

The Kansas election has settled one thing, namely, that the Free State men outnumber their opponents. This is just what we always insisted. Now of course the Constitutional Convention will frame a non-slaveholding Constitution, the people will ratify it, and Kansas will be admitted a Free State, at the next session of Congress. So much for a sensible Governor like Robert J. Walker. So much for the honest, peaceful, Democratic way of leaving domestic matters to the people to vote upon instead of sending them Sharp's Rifles to shoot each other with! Well, now the Kansas question is settled, Kansas "bleeds" no more! What will the "Republicans" do?

A correspondent of the Milwaukee News, writing from St. Paul, Minnesota, under date of October 21, says:

In St. Paul an armed band of Know-Nothing ruffians took possession of the polls in one of the wards, and with revolvers and knives, drove off and kept from voting some two or three hundred legal voters.

And this their papers in St. Paul in Iowa "as an act worthy of all credit, and reflecting honor" upon the villains who were concerned in its perpetration.

INTERESTING FACT.—It has been definitely ascertained, after careful inquiry, that the man who was a candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania against Paucker is named Wilmot—David Wilmot. It is understood by his associates that he belongs to the Black-Republican persuasion.

Kansas and the Political Sentiments of its Citizens.

The Kansas correspondent of Cincinnati Times, in a recent letter, makes the following remarks respecting the real political sentiments of the citizens of that Territory. They but corroborate what was said some months ago by a distinguished Southerner, who traveled through the Territory, and who, in a letter to the Charleston Mercury, said that land speculation would make Kansas a free State:

"I desire to correct an impression which prevails in the States, that the 'Republicans' have carried Kansas."

"There is no such party here and never has been! Two-thirds of the votes given for the Free-State ticket in the recent election were polled by men who were bitterly opposed, both to the principles and the policy of the Republican party. I am happy to say that there is, at this moment, a large number of real Simon-Pure Americans in Kansas Territory; and I have yet to find one single American, whether from the North or the South, who did not, in the recent election, 'go his whole length'—to use a popular phrase—for the entire Free-State Ticket. A large number of 'died-in-the-wool Democrats' also gave their votes and energies for the success of the Free-State Ticket. These facts are incontrovertible. The question now is: Why did men of such widely different political sentiments act together upon this occasion? The reason is obvious. These men have their all invested in Kansas, and depended, to a great degree, for success upon the immigration next spring. The first law of human nature is self-interest. Every rational man in Kansas knew perfectly well that if the Democratic ticket succeeded at this period of our history, it would be heralded throughout the length and breadth of the land as a pro-slavery victory, and that such an impression could not be easily eradicated, and that it would almost entirely check immigration. Whereas, on the other hand, if the Free State Ticket was victorious—as it certainly is—the immigration into Kansas, next spring, from the States, would be immense—indeed without a single parallel in the history of the settlement of new countries! These truths are verified by the immense increase in immigration since the election. Every boat up the river is crowded to its utmost capacity with persons and families intending to settle in Kansas. The hotels in this city are literally crammed."

This is what Horace Greeley proclaimed of the Whig party, the morning after the Presidential election in 1852. The following extract from a letter written by the "intelligent and reliable" Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, pronounces the same just and true doom upon the Republican party:

I confess that the sweeping successes of the Democracy this year, both North and South, indicate a final DISBANDING of the OPPOSITION.

He is a sensible and candid person.—Every Republican of the same character agrees with him—and so, indeed, do we.

President Buchanan on Paper Money.

If those who would understand the causes of the financial troubles which now afflict the country, read the speeches of President Buchanan when in Congress and which will be found in the life of "Buchanan," published by Derby of New York. In one speech he says: "The evils of a redundant paper circulation are manifest to every eye. It alternately raises and sinks the value of every man's property. It makes a beggar of the man to-morrow who indulged in dreams of wealth to-day. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery whilst those who distribute the prizes are wholly irresponsible to the people. When the collapse comes, as come it must, it casts laborers out of employment, crushes manufacturers and merchants, and ruins thousands of honest and industrious citizens."

How true! How prophetic!

In a letter received from California, it is stated that the section of the Wagon Road under the superintendence of Mr. John Kirk, was progressing finely. On or about the 18th ultimo the expedition was within one hundred and fifty miles of the eastern terminus of that section. Several of the persons connected with the expedition give rather an unfavorable account of the country between Honey Lake and Humboldt river. It does not come up to the representations respecting it, water and grass not being plentiful. Before now, it is supposed, the entire expedition has returned to the starting point, and that the entire work is finished.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

It is dangerous to suppress an abscess with the astringent ointments in common use. Holloway's famous unguent operates on a different principle. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Pain corruption mingles all within,
Infects the cavity of all acid and inflammatory matter, and expels every particle of the poisonous virus which generates the pus. Consequently there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections. The Pills, which are a certain remedy for all complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels, may be beneficially used as an aperient medicine, while the ointment is removing any external disorder.

Ohio Senate.

The following is the list of members elected to the State Senate. Black Republicans marked with a *.

1—Hamilton—Wm. S. Hatch, E. B. Langdon, Charles Thomas.

2—Butler and Warren—Laurens Smith.

3—Montgomery and Preble—Henry Schideler.

4—Clermont and Brown—W. P. Kincaid.

5—Greene, Clinton and Fayette—James J. Winans.*

6—Ross and Highland—W. H. Sanford.

7—Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson—Geo. Corwine.

8—Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton—Patrick Mardock.

9—Athens, Hocking and Fairfield—Newton Schleigh.

10—Franklin and Pickaway—Aug. L. Perrill.

11—Clark, Champaign and Madison—Saul S. Henkle.*

12—Miami, Darke and Shelby—Dr. Isaac N. Gard.*

13—Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin—C. H. Gatch.*

14—Washington and Morgan—Davis Green.*

15—Muskingum and Perry—Ezekiel Vanatta.

16—Delaware and Licking—W. B. Reed.

17—Knox and Morrow—Davis Miles.*

18—Coshocton and Tuscarawas—Dr. Cass.

19—Guernsey and Monroe—M. Morrow.

20—Belmont and Harrison—Isaac Holloway.*

21—Carroll and Stark—John W. Chapman.

22—Jefferson and Columbiana—Joseph C. McCreary.*

23—Trumbull and Mahoning—Robert W. Taylor.*

24—Ashabula, Lake and Geauga—Darius Caldwell.*

25—Cuyahoga—Wm. Slade, jr.*

26—Portage and Summit—Dr. George P. Ashmun.*

27—Medina and Lorain—Herman Canfield.*

28—Wayne and Holmes—D. J. Perkey.

29—Ashland and Richland—Jas. Cantwell.

30—Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa—Ralph P. Buckland.*

31—Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot—Robert McKelly.

32—Mercer, Anguila, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams—Edwin M. Phelps.

33—Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam—Josiah N. Westcott.

Democrats, 21; Republicans, 14.

The Twenty-first District, composed of Stark and Carroll, will be contested.

Democratic Pyramid.

OHIO,
GEORGIA,
KENTUCKY,
MISSOURI,
ALABAMA,
TENNESSEE,
CALIFORNIA,
MISSISSIPPI,
MINNESOTA,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NORTH CAROLINA.

Total, eleven States.

Here is the Black-Republican pyramid:

IOWA,
MAINE,
VERMONT,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
RHODE ISLAND.

It will be seen that about the whole Republican pyramid is in New England, and is composed of very small States, while the Democratic pyramid is made of large States located all over the Union.

The fact is, the Republican party is pretty effectually used up, and is on the eve of a dissolution.

Minnesota Election.

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of the 22d, ult. contains the following quiet bit about those Republicans who still claim the election of Ramsey:

No additional election news came in as official form, yesterday. Brown County is reported at over 400 majority for Sibley, and Pembina County, as far as heard from, at 200. In Olmsted County, we hear, the Democracy have carried a portion of their Legislative ticket; and also in the Freeborn and Fairbault District.

The Republicans still claim the election of Ramsey. We have no objection. It amuses and consoles them, and does not hurt the Democracy. "Those laugh best who laugh last;" and many a poor Republican, who has been induced to "go his pile" on the misrepresentations of the *Minneapolis* and *Times*, will sustain us as to the wisdom of the proverb, and the propriety of moderation in announcing election news.

The Next House of Representatives in Ohio.

The Columbus papers have not yet published a complete list of the members elected to the next House of Representatives in Ohio. The *Statesman* gives the following incomplete list of the Democrats elected. In its table are comprised fifty-nine Democrats. It omits the one elected in Washington County and the one in Morgan, which give us sixty-one in the House, all others forty-six. Here is the list:

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES ELECT.

FIFTEEN MAJORITY.

Hamilton County—Geo. C. Robinson, Patrick Rogers, Hunter Brooks, Aaron C. Bagley, Isaac C. Collins, Joseph J. Dohmeyer, James Saffin, Joseph F. Wright.

Butler County—Chris. Hughes, Robt. Christy.

Montgomery County—Robert McEwen, Henry Moss.

Franklin County—Wm. R. Rankin, H. L. Chancy.

Licking County—Wm. B. Woods, Wm. Parr.

Stark County—Chase, Slusser.

Ashland County—J. P. Cowan.

Coshocton County—Sanger.

Guernsey County—Frank Lee.

Mahoning County—S. W. Gilser.

Seneca County—J. W. Paine.

Brown County—J. S. West, J. T. Richardson.

Clermont County—Thomas Hitch, M. S. Pikelheimer.

Fairfield County—R. W. Carlisle, F. W. Bigoy.

Monroe County—J. Williams, J. M. Stout.

Richland County—Alexander Ralston, A. Jenner.

Tuscarawas County—Brisben C. Blackburn, Albert Bates.

Ross County—Joseph Seney.

Muskingum—(One).

Jackson and Vinton Counties—Robert B. Stevenson.

Mercer and Van Wert Counties—C. P. Edson.

Hardin and Wyandot Counties—Chester R. Mott.

Gallia County—Wagha.

Highland County—J. L. Hughes.

Putnam and Henry Counties—W. J. Jackson.

Adams County—J. W. McFerran.

Allen County—C. C. Marshall.

Auglaize County—George W. Andrews.

Crawford County—John Pittman.

Darke County—John L. Minor.

Hancock County—Westcott.

Hocking County—(One).

Holmes County—Eli Glasgow.

Lawrence County—Ralph Lee.

Marion County—Richard Wilson.

Perry County—(One).